

come taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BLITCH:

H. J. Res. 320. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the establishment of Fort Frederica on St. Simons Island, Ga., and to commemorate the battle of Bloody Marsh; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DORN of South Carolina:

H. J. Res. 321. Joint resolution designating the period beginning July 29, 1957, and ending August 4, 1957, as National Model Aviation Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the air raid warning system; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Delaware, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider favorably a Federal program to improve Delaware waterways; to the Committee on Public Works.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. R. 7322. A bill for the relief of Mate Vukelic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 7323. A bill for the relief of Dragica Unkovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON:

H. R. 7324. A bill for the relief of Panagiotis and Anastasios Koikos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEAN:

H. R. 7325. A bill for the relief of Joseph T. Hornl, of Newark, N. J.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 7326. A bill for the relief of William E. Ryan, also known as William A. Ryan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7327. A bill for the relief of Evgenia Asimakopoulou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7328. A bill for the relief of Grigorios and Stavroula Papanikolaou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. R. 7329. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hannah Bloomfield; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 7330. A bill for the relief of Demetrius Daskalakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7331. A bill for the relief of Carmela LaTorre Calabrese; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 7332. A bill for the relief of Maria Mayr; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7333. A bill for the relief of Berta Semmler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 7334. A bill for the relief of Marvin R. Ray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 7335. A bill for the relief of Saverio Luccisano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7336. A bill for the relief of Libero Giarrusso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAY:

H. R. 7337. A bill for the relief of James McGuire; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 7338. A bill for the relief of Shew Shel Lan and Chow Shong Yip; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7339. A bill for the relief of Yee Suey Nong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 7340. A bill for the relief of John Thomas Kintzinger and Andrea Lyn Kintzinger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 7341. A bill for the relief of Ingrida Ozolins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H. R. 7342. A bill for the relief of Nicola Perretta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7343. A bill for the relief of Miguel Hernandez-Rizo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. J. Res. 322. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 323. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 324. Joint resolution to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

233. By Mr. CANNON: Petition of C. O. Wanvig and 1,368 other citizens and employees of Globe-Union, Inc., of Milwaukee, Wis., petitioning Congress to reduce the budget; to the Committee on Appropriations.

234. By the SPEAKER: Petition of E. Richardson and others, Grand Prairie, Tex., requesting passage of H. R. 375, relating to free marketing of newly mined gold; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

235. Also, petition of the executive committee, Vale Grange, No. 696, Vale, Oreg., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting favorable action on the Hells Canyon Dam site, which is urgently needed and wanted by the majority of the people, industry, and farmers of the Pacific Northwest; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Syria Celebrates 11th Anniversary of Evacuation Day, April 17

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ADAM C. POWELL, JR.**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, when I came back from the Asian-African Conference at Bandung, Indonesia, I announced that I would address the United States Congress each time there was an anniversary of 1 of the 29 participating nations on friendly terms with the United States. April 17, 1957, marks the 11th anniversary of Evacuation Day in Syria, and I rise to felicitate that country in observance of that event.

I would like to congratulate the people of Syria, His Excellency Shukri al-Quawwati, President of the Republic of Syria, and His Excellency Dr. Farid Zeineddine, Ambassador of Syria, upon the celebration of Evacuation Day.

Determined to have their freedom and independence, the period in Syrian history from 1920 to 1946 was that of a desperate and bitter national struggle. Making full use of the special circumstances of the Second World War, Syria succeeded in obtaining recognition of her complete independence and in achieving the evacuation of all foreign troops from the country. The death knell of imperialism was tolled when on April 17, 1946, the United Nations approved by a large majority of votes the evacuation of all foreign troops from Syria.

Syria has ably participated in international politics. The Syrian Government in 1945 joined the Allied cause. Following this she was invited to participate in the San Francisco Conference where she signed the Charter of the United Nations as one of the first members of that body, achieving thereby the status of a free and fully sovereign state.

Syria has made notable contributions to culture and civilization. In the course of many centuries, she has produced eminent poets, men of letters, jurists, historians, scientists, and journalists who made great contributions to world cul-

ture. Syria has also transmitted to the West the philosophy and sciences of the ancient world, serving thereby as a bridge over which the cultures of the ancient Greeks, Persians, Romans, and Indians passed to Europe and America.

It is to be hoped that those forces attempting to dissuade Syria from continuing to follow the ideals of democracy will not prevail and that she will once again be a strong ally of our country.

### Radioactive Fallout

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CHET HOLIFIELD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the recent announcement regarding the forthcoming public hearings by a special subcommittee of

the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the question of radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons explosions and its effects on man. The hearings are scheduled for May 27-29 and June 3-7, with the possibility of going over into the week of June 10 for public witnesses.

It is my hope that these hearings will lead to a better understanding of a problem that has become the subject of serious concern to the Congress and the people of this country. Such understanding is essential, in my opinion, to the development of sound national policies and to the maintenance of good relations with our friends and allies throughout the world.

I will announce in a few days a detailed agenda describing the subject areas to be covered and a list of witnesses who have been invited to testify before the special Subcommittee on Radiation.

The announcement follows:

A special subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy will hold public hearings on the problem of radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons explosions beginning May 27 and extending through June 7, it was announced today. Representative CHET HOLIFIELD, Democrat, California, has been named chairman of the subcommittee.

The hearings will cover in detail the whole fallout cycle from its inception in the detonation of nuclear weapons, through its dissemination in the atmosphere and descent to the earth, and finally to its uptake and effects on human beings, animals, and vegetation. Experts from the major scientific areas involved will be invited to present testimony before the committee. The hearings will also be open to public witnesses who wish to appear or submit a statement for the record.

Among the topics of particular interest to be discussed at the hearings are the questions of how much radioactive debris is being scattered throughout the atmosphere by nuclear weapons, the genetic effects of radiation and their meaning for future generations, the relationship of strontium 90 uptake in the human body to bone cancer and leukemia, and the effects of radiation on human longevity. Discussion will include the phenomenon of radiation damage, how it is measured, and how tolerance standards are established. Following discussion of these matters, an attempt will be made to see what projections can be made of the effects of continued testing of nuclear weapons at various rates.

In commenting on the forthcoming hearings, Representative HOLIFIELD stated:

"I am hopeful that the coming hearings will serve to give us all, both Congress and the public at large, a better understanding of the fallout question and will help clear up existing confusion over the character and dimensions of the problem. The joint committee has for some months been preparing for the hearings and has been consulting with experts from the major fields affected in order to develop a useful framework for the hearings. I believe this preparation will be useful in insuring that we cover the ground thoroughly and objectively.

"One of the major problems in previous discussions," he said, "has been that the Congress and the public have been snowed under by a welter of uncoordinated information and scientific terminology without having an adequate frame of reference for their guidance. Chief purpose of the hearings," he added, "is to provide such a frame of reference through presentation of scientific information in a form which is readily understandable to the layman as well as the scien-

tist. We also wish to determine," he said, "what research work is being done in this field by the AEC and others, and whether the present level of this research effort is adequate."

Representative HOLIFIELD concluded by stating:

"I believe the forthcoming hearings should provide a valuable basis for future discussion of associated problems involving matters of the highest national importance, including proposals for cessation or limitation of our nuclear weapon tests. The hearings should also provide excellent background information for separate hearings being planned by the joint committee on radiation injuries to workers and workmen's compensation. Once a thorough base of understanding is laid," he added, "the Congress and the public should be in a much better position to evaluate the pertinent considerations and to develop sound national policies. It is toward this objective that the hearings are directed."

Those wishing to appear before the committee or to submit a statement for the record should contact the committee staff in room F-88, the Capitol, so that the necessary arrangements may be made.

### The Late Dr. Dowell J. Howard

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. WATKINS M. ABBITT OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, early this year the Commonwealth of Virginia lost an outstanding, loyal, dedicated, Christian servant.

The death of Dr. Dowell J. Howard, State superintendent of public instruction in Virginia, on February 23, is mourned not only by those with whom he was closely associated in Virginia but also by educators throughout the Nation. In his passing, education has lost a beloved and esteemed leader.

Dr. Howard's entire career was in the field of education. A native of Maryland, he received his B. S. and D. Sc. degrees from the University of Maryland and his M. S. degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

He came to Virginia early in his career to serve 37 years in various educational positions, as a teacher and principal in the public schools and later in administrative positions in the State department of education.

Throughout his career, Dr. Howard never lost sight of the goal to which he aspired—to spend his life and energy in the betterment of educational opportunities for all the children of all the people—not only in Virginia but in the Nation. He was a calm, straight thinking individual with a firm belief that the people of his State to whom the schools belonged would in the end have the right judgment in the determination of school policy. In his last report as superintendent of public instruction he stated his conviction that—

It is important that we avoid diversion from the fundamental purposes and progress

of a sound system of education for the children of Virginia. \* \* \* Problems will not be solved by sudden and emotional decisions but only through the exercise of reason and intelligence. \* \* \* Whatever the crises, whatever the challenge, whenever and however met, it will be met by the people. It is our wish that they have right judgment in all things.

He possessed the rare ability to inspire devotion and steadfast loyalty in those who worked with him. His personal relationships were marked by consideration for those around him and a deep sense of the dignity and worth of the individual.

The children of Virginia bowed their heads in sorrow at the passing of this man. Their feeling is typified in the words spoken by the young vice president of the Virginia association, Future Homemakers of America, at a memorial service for Dr. Howard:

We are joined together in sincerest feelings of humility as we honor the memory of Dr. Howard who gave the utmost of sympathy, understanding, and helpfulness during his lifetime to the present and future well-being of the boys and girls of Virginia.

### New York State Democratic Delegation Protests Compliance With Saudi Arabia's Religious Discrimination

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert in the RECORD a letter addressed to the President of the United States by 15 members of the New York State Democratic delegation, protesting compliance with Saudi Arabia's religious discrimination, and the reply from Assistant Secretary Robert C. Hill, for the Secretary of State. The texts of the letters follow:

APRIL 10, 1957.

HON. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,  
President of the United States,  
The White House, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We, the undersigned Members of Congress, are greatly disturbed that the renewal agreement with Saudi Arabia for use of the air base at Dhahran carries with it the tacit compliance to discrimination against American citizens of varying religious faiths. For example, United States Army personnel of Jewish faith are disqualified from being stationed at the base. At the Dhahran base United States chaplains cannot wear the insignia crosses denoting their status as Christian chaplains. Such religious services as are conducted at the base are done in secrecy.

While the position could legally be defended that an alien sovereign state, as an attribute of its sovereignty, may determine when an American is persona non grata and cannot enter, is it not equally true that the United States can, if it wishes, refuse to concede to conditions which are contrary to explicit constitutional provisions, as well as contrary to its own moral standards? Our



history is replete with incidents where we, as a country, have refused to concede to intolerable conditions which other sovereigns have sought to impose upon us as a price of continued diplomatic negotiations.

In a comparable situation President Wilson argued that the price of yielding was too great. He said that "America is not a mere body of traders; it is a body of freedom" and that the greatness of America "is moral not material" and that we must "square our politics with our principles."

Again, John W. Foster, grandfather of the present Secretary of State, when American Minister to St. Petersburg, made this point unmistakably clear in writing to the acting Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The Secretary of State instructs me to state to your Excellency that in the presence of the fact that an American citizen has been ordered to leave Russia on no other ground than that he is the professor of a particular creed or the holder of certain religious views, it becomes the duty of the Government of the United States, which impartially seeks to protect all of its citizens of whatever origin or faith . . . to protest . . . insofar as the regulations for the expulsion of foreign Jews from Russia affects American citizens, it is an unjust reflection upon American Jews as a class and a discrimination which cannot be acquiesced in by my Government."

In accepting the conditions laid down by Saudi Arabia in the name of expediency, are we not asserting that the end justifies the means and are we not placing ourselves in the position of supplicants for the favors of Saudi Arabia when we accept conditions which are contrary to American principles?

May we respectfully ask that you address yourself to this matter so that necessary diplomatic negotiations with other nations are consonant with our principles at home. We cannot in defense of our position maintain one set of principles for internal policy and another set for the conduct of our foreign policy abroad.

Sincerely yours,

EMANUEL CELLER  
(For VICTOR L. ANFUSO, CHARLES A. BUCKLEY, JAMES J. DELANEY, ISIDORE DOLLINGER, LEONARD FARBSTEIN, JAMES C. HEALEY, LESTER HOLTZMAN, EDNA F. KELLY, EUGENE J. KEOGH, ABRAHAM J. MULTER, JOHN J. ROONEY, ALFRED E. SANTANGELO, LUDWIG TELLER, HERBERT ZELENIKO).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, April 30, 1957.

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I am pleased to provide a further reply to your letter of April 10 to the President concerning Saudi Arabian restrictions affecting the stationing of United States personnel at the Dhahran Airfield.

The recent negotiations with Saudi Arabia were aimed at an extension of the 1951 agreement covering rights of the United States at the airfield, which are important to our worldwide defense requirements. The text of the 1951 agreement was not at issue.

The problem of the admission of persons of the Jewish faith into Saudi Arabia is one related to the visa regulations of that country. These regulations, as you mention, are an attribute of sovereignty.

The United States, of course, does not condone practices by foreign governments which discriminate among American citizens on the basis of religious faith. In previous representations and during the recent discussions with Saudi Arabian officials, we have clearly set forth our special concern over the practices of the Saudi Arabian Government to which you refer. We will continue to exert these efforts on behalf of

acceptance by Saudi Arabia of American principles in matters of this nature affecting American citizens. We have not deviated, and will not deviate, from the traditional American position.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. HILL,  
Assistant Secretary  
(For the Secretary of State).

## Japan

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, when I came back from the Asian-African Conference at Bandung, Indonesia, I announced that I would address the United States Congress on the occasion of the celebration of an anniversary of each of the 29 participating nations on friendly terms with the United States. April 28, 1957, marks the fifth anniversary of the signing of the peace treaties between the United States and Japan. In observance of this event, I wish to extend my sincere felicitations to the people of Japan, Emperor Hirohito, and the Honorable Takeso Shimoda, chargé d'affaires ad interim of Japan.

Japan has made great strides along the road to freedom and democracy. In the years since the termination of the Second World War, she has adopted a new approach in the realm of government and accordingly has enacted a new democratic constitution based upon the principle of human rights. Political democracy has brought about many valuable changes.

Looking back over the years since the end of the war, Japan can take pride in her amazing recovery from the havoc wrought by that unhappy conflict. In coming to grips with her many problems and in realization of her goals, Japan recognized that stabilization of national life is indispensable to the attainment of real independence. Economically, Japan has set her feet soundly in the paths of progress and it is reasonable to expect that her economic advance will be accelerated. The Government of Japan although aware of the marked progress the nation has made in production and foreign trade, wisely urges the direction of further efforts toward raising living standards and expanding foreign trade by bringing about a balanced development of industrial activities and various fields of national life.

Japan's international position has been elevated and its responsibilities have increased as a result of the materialization of its entry into the United Nations. Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nobusuke Kishi in a speech on February 4, 1957, aptly described the significance of this event when he said:

It is now up to Japan to build up its material and moral strength to a level befitting such position and responsibilities.

In building up the nation's strength, the postwar inclination toward an attitude of depending on others must be eliminated and a spirit of independence and self-reliance must be developed.

The fundamental objective of Japan's foreign policy, agrees Mr. Kishi, "should be to contribute to world peace and prosperity, with the United Nations as the nucleus."

The avowed basis of Japan's foreign policy is cooperation with the democratic nations, and assures that "special attention will be given to the furtherance of mutual understanding and cooperation with the United States."

Japanese-American cooperation is the keynote of Japan's foreign policy—

States Mr. Kishi—

for there exists a community of interests and objectives in a large measure between the two countries regarding political and economic affairs as well as defense.

Again I salute the Japanese people at this time and wish for them continued peace and prosperity.

## Interfaith Committee

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am in receipt of a letter from our friend and former colleague, Hon. Dewey Short, Assistant Secretary of the Army—Civil-Military Affairs—writing me as Government chairman of the Interfaith Committee, and in connection with making May 14, Washington, D. C.'s first Interfaith Day, a success. I am very glad to note that Assistant Secretary of the Army, Dewey Short, is the Government chairman of the Interfaith Committee this year. This activity is a great contribution toward creating and cementing understanding and unity among our people. Everyone should cooperate in every way possible toward the success of this fine activity.

In connection with the events that will take place on May 14 in relation to participation in the celebration of Interfaith Day, the day's activities will close with a professional ball game played in its honor. As Assistant Secretary Short well said in his letter, "Since baseball is a living embodiment of American democracy in action," I am pleased to note that a game will take place that evening between the Washington Senators and the White Sox; also, that this baseball game has been arranged for in honor of Interfaith Day through the cooperation of the Washington Senators.

I hope that all persons will properly celebrate Interfaith Day, which will take place May 14, and enter into its spirit; that as many persons as possible will attend the baseball game, which will take place the evening of May 14.

## Publicity for the "Butcher of the Caribbean"

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CHARLES O. PORTER**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement which I read before a press conference in Washington, D. C., this week:

Avoiding bad publicity in the United States has been the cardinal rule of Dictator Trujillo's foreign policy. I believe he deserves publicity commensurate with his activities, so I am glad to see so many distinguished journalists on hand here today and I am glad *Coronet* magazine published my article, *The Butcher of the Caribbean*, in its current issue.

I also very much appreciate the interest shown by my colleague, GEORGE LONG, of Louisiana. Although we are now far apart in our opinions about Trujillo, I feel Mr. LONG's interest may ultimately lead him to change his views once he has had an adequate opportunity to consider the facts.

In all our mail and personal interviews in connection with the Gerry Murphy case, no one has sought to excuse or defend Trujillo; no one, that is, except representatives of two anti-Communist organizations, self-proclaimed, in New York and New Orleans, and one New York editor, all of whom, we have good reason to believe, are subsidized by Trujillo.

On the other hand, it has been my experience that every expert on Trujillo, whether he is Herbert Matthews of the *New York Times*, a wire service reporter in Washington, or a researcher for the Library of Congress, is hotly anti-Trujillo.

Let me tell you the story of how I became involved. Gerry Murphy, 23-year-old pilot from my hometown, Eugene, Oreg., disappeared in the Dominican Republic December 3, last year. In cooperation with Senator MORSE's office we started an investigation. A State Department representative came to my office. He said, as later an FBI man said, that Gerry was mixed up in illegal activities and that an investigation was likely to cause his parents shame on top of their grief. I called his parents on the telephone and they asked me to go ahead. They had—and they have—faith in their boy and they wanted to know—and want to know—what happened to him.

After I read the Dominican explanation of Gerry's death I was convinced that it was intentionally false and that the Dominican Government itself was responsible for Gerry's disappearance. I expressed these opinions and set forth my supporting evidence in an hour's speech on the floor of the House of Representatives February 28. On March 12 I spoke along the same lines in New York. Shortly afterward the State Department sent a note to Trujillo's government stating that our investigation had proved the Dominican explanation false in three respects, the most important being that the alleged suicide note by Gerry's alleged killer was a forgery.

The current situation can be sketched under five headings:

1. Congressional investigation: Through Senator MORSE, who has been extremely helpful, I have asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate the Gerry Murphy case and its implications for our foreign policy. I have about abandoned hope that this committee will find it possible to take on this task and within the next 2 weeks

I shall make a similar request to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. If the policies which emboldened Trujillo to kidnap and probably kill Gerry Murphy are also identifying the United States with the oppressors in many South American countries, then it is high time for drastic changes.

2. Trust fund for investigation: Gerry's parents in Eugene, with whom I met during the Easter recess, are not using the \$35,000 indemnity paid to them, supposedly by the De la Maza estate, but really, I am convinced, by Trujillo. They are considering whether it would help find Gerry if they devoted some of it toward the expense of a meeting of men like Ernest Gruening, Spruille Braden, Herbert Matthews, Norman Thomas, and others in Washington to consider possible courses of action to supplement the work being done by the FBI and State Department.

3. Action by the State Department: Except for their attitude at the outset, State Department officials have been cooperative and diligent in this matter. I have the highest esteem for Dick Rubottom, the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, whose confirmation by the Senate is expected any day. I have been pressing the State Department ever since it sent the note to follow through with action such as withdrawing our Ambassador, William T. Pfeiffer, a man I believe to have been overfriendly with the dictator, and to eject Arturo Espallat, the Consul General in New York, as persona non grata. It happens that both these gentlemen very recently announced they were leaving their posts. I applaud their departures and believe my efforts may have helped to speed them on their way. However, the circumstances are ambiguous and I believe the United States should follow up its note with action which will clearly show our opinion of a nation that, to say the least, attempts to deceive us as to the circumstances of the disappearance of one of our citizens within its borders.

I certainly protest the approval by the Department of State of this man De Moya's credentials as Ambassador to the United States from the Dominican Republic. In a vicious speech delivered before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco on April 5 of this year, De Moya referred to what he called "Operation Galindez" and "Operation Murphy" as Communist propaganda offensives. He implied that both myself and the United States Department of State are in the position of dupes of the Communist Party in the matter of the investigation into what happened to my constituent, Gerry Murphy.

For this unwarranted attack I expect from De Moya a retraction and an apology. I have already officially notified the proper officials of the Department of State that this is in my stand.

If this speech by De Moya is an indication of his diplomatic ability, then he is not qualified to present his credentials to the President of the United States.

4. No more financial aid: Our point 4 aid to Trujillo's well-heeled country has been amounting to about \$250,000 a year for the last 4 years. Our military aid last year, according to the *Washington Post*, was about a million dollars. The actual figures are classified, mistakenly withheld, I believe, from American citizens who would be surprised to know the monetary value we have placed on this pipsqueak dictator and his terror-ridden administration. About 2 weeks ago Adlai Stevenson said that he thinks the most effective American exports to the underdeveloped parts of the world are not our military weapons and military pacts, but our economic methods, our technology, our ideas, and our ideals. My feeling is that we should drop all military and economic aid to the Dominican Republic and see what can be done about making our ideals available for their use.

5. Visits to Latin America: The wonderful mail I have had from most Latin American countries has convinced me that the cause of peace and freedom in the world can be furthered simply by affirmation of our basic beliefs. These letters, rich in praise, would embarrass me if I did not realize that they were a tribute to the kind of country we have, not to me personally. I hope to go to Puerto Rico early in June to reaffirm our belief in government by the consent of the governed and justice according to law. At that time I will make special reference to the Murphy-Galindez case and United States policy, which I believe does not accurately reflect the opinions of the American people about dictators such as Trujillo. In time I hope to visit other Latin American countries for the same purpose. The only promise I made in the campaign last fall was that I would spend at least one-third of my time working on the problems of war and peace. Certainly these endeavors are intimately entwined with America's necessary and crucial position as the most powerful nation in the world, the Nation to whom other nations should be able to look for moral leadership, the Nation whose ideals of government by the consent of the governed and justice according to law are on the side of the oppressed, not the oppressor.

I conclude by stating the two unanswered questions at the heart of the matter under discussion:

A. Where is Gerry Murphy?

B. Where is the foreign policy of the United States with respect to dictators like Rafael Trujillo, who dares to offer us intentionally false explanations of the disappearance of one of our citizens within his borders?

## Liberation Day—Ethiopia

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ADAM C. POWELL, JR.**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, when I returned from the Bandung Conference, I announced that I would address from the floor of Congress each one of the participating countries, except the Communist ones, on friendly terms with the United States. On May 5, 1957, Ethiopia celebrated her 16th anniversary of Liberation Day. I wish to send greetings to the Ethiopian people, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and His Excellency Yilma Deressa, Ambassador of Ethiopia, in honor of that occasion.

The sovereign state of Ethiopia has enjoyed independence from time immemorial. Ethiopia was a great power from the beginning of recorded history. The holocaust of tyranny and totalitarianism in the years preceding the Second World War forced the Government to take refuge outside its own territory. Italian control was never recognized by Ethiopia nor the United States.

Emperor Selassie was one of the few men of courage who read correctly the signs of those turbulent times. He cautioned the Free World to resist the advance of totalitarianism and pled with the world to rally its forces to stop unwarranted aggression. While the Free



World turned deaf ears to his cry, the forces of nazism and fascism pursued their deadly course.

Alone against a towering enemy, Ethiopia fought valiantly for its life, and for the first time in 3,000 years Ethiopia lost her independence.

On May 5, 1941, 5 years after occupation forces had taken over Addis Ababa, Emperor Selassie reentered his country. One of his first official acts was to call upon his people to follow Christian principles and forgo acts of revenge against the tens of thousands of Italians who had been trapped by the liberation forces.

In the years since liberation, Ethiopia has tenaciously bent her energies toward the reestablishment of the country and the continuation of forward-looking projects which had been interrupted by the invasion and occupation.

Ethiopia and the United States have passed the midcentury mark in the history of their diplomatic relations. Friendly and cooperative relations with the United States in full support of the principle of collective security are the bases of Ethiopia's foreign policy.

Ethiopia can look with pride upon its record. I salute this nation of stalwart

people and pray for them continued peace and prosperity as they go forward into a new year of national life.

### The Public Debt

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I recently wrote the Director of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress requesting information as to our gross public debt, and the interest paid thereon during the past several years.

Under date of April 22, 1957, I received a memorandum from the Legislative Reference Service in connection with the public debt interest paid and computed interest rate from 1949-57, which I herewith include in my extension of remarks.

The information follows:

Gross public debt, interest paid and computed interest rate, 1949-57

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year ending June 30, except as indicated	Total gross debt (at end of period)	Interest on public debt (during period)	Computed annual rate of interest on marketable issues (at end of period)			
			Bills	Certificates	Notes	Treasury bonds
1949	\$252,770	(\$5,339)	1.176	1.225	1.375	2.313
1949 (January-June)	257,357	2,922	1.187	1.163	1.344	2.322
1950	257,357	5,750	1.569	1.875	1.399	2.327
1951	255,222	5,613	1.711	1.875	1.560	2.317
1952	259,105	5,859	1.915	1.897	1.755	2.320
1952 (as of Dec. 31)	267,391	2,966				
Total, January 1949-December 1952		23,110				
1953 (as of June 30)	266,071	3,542	2.254	2.319	1.754	2.342
1954	271,260	6,382	1.843	1.928	1.838	2.440
1955	274,374	6,370	1.539	1.173	1.846	2.480
1956	272,751	6,787	2.654	2.625	2.075	2.485
1957 (Mar. 31)	274,999	4,011	3.261	3.320	2.380	2.482
Total, January 1953-March 1957		27,092				

<sup>1</sup> July-December.

<sup>2</sup> January-June.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances, 1949 and 1956; Treasury Bulletin; Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury, Mar. 29, 1957.

### The Indian's Dilemma

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. FRED MARSHALL**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, the so-called Indian problem is as old as the Nation and our policies have undergone many changes with the result that confusion seems to be the only consistent characteristic. The House will be interested in an article by George H. Dunne in the January 4, 1957, issue of the Commonweal, entitled "The Indian's Dilemma."

I was particularly interested in the proposals to encourage the individual

initiative through Indian corporations administered by Indians to provide educational and economic opportunities for Indians. This idea parallels the provisions of H. R. 6943, my bill to provide for the establishment of a Minnesota Indian Administration for just such purposes.

Mr. Speaker, I also include a recent newsletter outlining some of the principal purposes of this bill:

#### THE INDIAN'S DILEMMA

(By George H. Dunne)

From time to time what is known as the "Indian problem" escapes from the prosaic and cloudy obscurity of statistical figures, Government reports, sociological analyses and impinges itself upon public consciousness with tragic and dramatic clarity in an incident like the death of Ira B. Hayes. One of the immortals of Mount Suribachi, he survived the terrors of blood-bathed Iwo Jima to die on a black night in January 1955, alone beneath the stars and desolate, on the cold

desert near Phoenix, Ariz., a victim, the coroner said, of alcohol and exposure, a victim, more penetrating observers say, of the unresolved Indian problem.

After his return from war, Hayes could not find any life for himself on the reservation, any cultural pattern with which to integrate himself. There was nothing there to make life meaningful. On the other hand, he was totally unprepared to face life off the reservation. The record shows that Hayes made repeated efforts to integrate himself with the white man's off-the-reservation world and, alternately, as many efforts to discover on the reservation some form of living that had meaning. He who helped conquer Iwo Jima could not conquer frustration. Defeated, he lay down in the desert sands to die.

This is the real Indian problem which is, at the same time, a dilemma: On the one hand, the reservation does not offer a form of life with which the Indian can integrate and thus find himself; on the other hand, the Indian is almost totally unprepared to integrate himself with life off the reservation.

This is what created the problem: The white man destroyed Indian culture and failed to supply a substitute. As a result, the Indian moves in a cultural vacuum like a lost soul, condemned to wander forever in a meaningless void, at odds with the universe. Rare individuals manage to triumph over the insuperable odds which confront them; but for most it is a situation which leads to frustration and despair. It is, in point of fact, leading to the destruction of Indians on a grand scale.

What brought the Indians to this pass? All the muddled, often contradictory, policies which have characterized the Government's handling of the Indian problem over the years. First, we effectively destroyed the American Indian's way of life. Next, we isolated him on lonely reservations, making it impossible for him to integrate himself with the white man's way of life. Then, through the General Allotment Act of 1887, we authorized the division of tribal lands into individual parcels which, after a 25-year period of Government trusteeship, were patented in fee simple and made alienable. The Indian was, of course, totally unprepared for this step which by 1933 had led to the passing to white ownership of 91 million of the 138 million acres of land held by Indians in 1887. So, in 1933 we reversed our policy. Through the policies incorporated in the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 we reinforced the reservation system, reestablished the principle of tribal ownership and sovereignty, discouraged talk of integration, and then, with a paternal smile, told the Indian he was now free to seek his own destiny. Having zagged in that direction until 1952 we are now, under the present administration, once more zigging in the opposite direction. The talk now is of withdrawal and of termination.

It is small wonder that the Indian is bewildered. Seek his own destiny where? Within the framework of his own culture which has been destroyed beyond possibility of revival? Within the framework of the paleface's culture which is not ready to accept him and which he is not prepared to accept?

The Indians once had a culture which, although primitive in character, enabled them to establish satisfactory relationships with their neighbor, with the world around them, and with the supernatural elements which, however erroneously they conceived them, they knew to be a part of the universe in which they lived. In their tribal, family, and social relations they had developed certain cultural values which enabled them satisfactorily to come to terms with their environment. The white man destroyed that environment and in the process destroyed the Indian culture related to it.

Twenty-seven years ago I heard an Indian chief describe with somber eloquence the gradual destruction of his people's culture. He was of the Coeur d'Alene tribe in Idaho. He was replying to the Catholic bishop who had just scolded the assembled members of the tribe for their failure to appreciate all that the white man's government was doing for them. His face stern as though carved in granite, his voice rich as the tones of a violinello, the chief recited the hundred years of infamous history during which extermination alternated with exploitation as a substitute for policy. With magnificent imagery he described the free way of life which had been destroyed by the white man and his government. In the end he affirmed that the only thing of value he and his people had received from the white man was his faith in the one true God, a gift brought by the Blackrobe. Now even this gift, he concluded bitterly, was being stolen out of the hearts of young Indians under the influence of the cheap bars, cheap movie houses, cheap dance halls in the white man's towns on the fringes of the reservation. When the chief had finished the bishop cleared his throat—and went home.

The other alternative proposed to the Indian, that he work out his destiny within the framework of the white man's culture, is not without its irony. Integration presupposes a readiness on the part of whites to receive the Indian into their cities, neighborhoods, schools, churches, shops, factories, laboratories. This is the key to the problem. Indians feel that whites do not want them. So again we find racial arrogance, the white man's idolatrous and degrading worship of the whiteness of his own skin at the root of another one of our pressing national problems.

On the other hand, the Indians are not themselves prepared to find a way of life within the framework of the predominant culture of the white man. A great gulf separates the ancient ways of the Indian from our culture. Some Indians have bridged that gulf, chiefly those who have had a great deal of education. But they are relatively few. It is almost impossible for the average Indian to understand the white man's attitude toward the State, society, family, taxes, property, capital, labor, work and its motivations, money, religion and other essential elements of our culture. At the moment, for example, the most popular religion on the San Carlos Apache Reservation, despite long established Catholic and Lutheran missions both boasting numerically respectable memberships, is composed of a strange and sad mixture of Catholic, Protestant, and medicine man practices and beliefs. This is symbolic of the confusion in the midst of which the Indian lives as a result of the breakdown of his own culture and our failure to give him a satisfactory substitute.

The solutions proposed for the problem vary according as their proponents are more impressed by one or the other horn of the Indian's dilemma. Some urge a policy of withdrawal in two directions. Let the Government leave the Indians strictly alone. Let the Indians, having nothing to do with the white man's government or society, turn back to their own cultural milieu and find fulfillment in the preservation of their own primitive religious values, economic order, and social organization.

But for most tribes their way of life is destroyed beyond possibility of revival. It is not a question of whether they might prefer the world of yesterday to that of today. Whether it is more delightful to shoot a buffalo or to drive a tractor is for them an academic question. The buffalo are gone. If the Indians had not sold Manhattan Island to the Dutch; if the Dutch had not been followed by the English and the English by their rebellious colonists, the

Americans; if millions of white men, lured by the promise of a new world, had not left their homes across the sea; if electricity had not been discovered nor the steam and combustion engines invented; if the march of history could have been halted 200 years ago, the state of the question would be quite different. But these, and thousands of other pertinent events, did happen. These facts and the conditions of living that have resulted from them constitute the real world with which we and the Indians must cope and within which we and they must live.

It may be possible for a small tribe such as the Hopi, which has succeeded in maintaining a kind of splendid isolation from the surrounding world down through the years, to live within its past. It is not possible for the larger tribes, many of whose cultural values were to begin with less durable, to isolate themselves. Even had their own culture not been destroyed, stark economic facts would prevent isolation. The reservations are simply incapable of supporting all the members of the tribe. A Stanford research study shows, for example, that with full development of reservation resources the San Carlos Apache Reservation in Arizona would still be unable adequately to support all members of the tribe.

Another approach to the problem is that of Oliver La Farge, longtime friend of the Indians and president of the Association on American Indian Affairs. Apparently chiefly concerned with the preservation of tribal entity, he opposes any weakening of tribal sovereignty and holds in anathema any policy which appears to him to lead in the direction of Government withdrawal or termination of the reservation system. All Indians recognize La Farge's proven friendship, but not all agree with him. They say the reservation is chiefly responsible for destroying the Indian as an individual. The reservation system is one of paternalism which makes the individual utterly dependent upon the Bureau of Indian Affairs and upon the tribal council. As they function under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, the reservations constitute islands of state socialism in a society organized around the principle of free enterprise. The Indian owns nothing. The tribe owns everything. The habits and attitudes almost inevitably engendered by the very nature of the reservation system unfit the Indian for survival in our highly competitive society, in which, for better or for worse, the virtues of initiative, self-reliance, energy, and thrift are of paramount importance.

Those Indian leaders knew what they were doing who, like Crazy Horse, Sioux conqueror of Custer, long resisted bitterly every effort, whether of blandishment, threat, or force, to persuade them to bring their people into the shadows of the forts and surrender them to the paternal care of the Government. Before white treachery and cruelty drove the Sioux into rebellion, Crazy Horse, as a boy, had witnessed the corrosive effects upon Indian character of this mode of life. In the end he was forced by the sufferings of his harried and starving people to yield. Before he sank, an Indian Caesar, beneath the bloody knives of grinning jackals of treachery, he had already learned to regret his decision. For in the encampments assigned them outside the Army posts where Indians sat in idleness waiting Government hand-outs of food, clothing, tobacco, he watched the disintegration of character rapidly setting in. Crazy Horse was glad to die. Better death than decay.

If the reservation system is itself responsible for the evils which are destroying the Indian, the answer to the problem would seem obvious: abolish the reservation system. There are some who advocate such a course, among them those who would like to get their hands on mineral and land resources belonging to the tribes.

The problem is not so easily resolved. Indians, generally speaking, have over the years become so dependent upon the Indian agencies, so unaccustomed to rely upon themselves, that they cannot conceive of any other form of survival. Any suggestion of doing away with the paternalistic system fills them with terror. For much the same reason they oppose desperately any measure which seems to them to threaten tribal entity. With so much of his own culture destroyed, the Indian feels secure only to the extent that he can identify himself with his tribe. This is why he supports tribal ownership of land and all the other features of tribal sovereignty.

This is the attitude of probably the majority of Indians. They can hardly be blamed. With the buffalo gone from the plains, with hunger gnawing at their vitals, with the icy fingers of winter rattling their bones, the followers of Crazy Horse could not be blamed for begging him to give up. Surrender to paternalism had become the only means of survival. Now, however, it becomes increasingly evident that paternalism is only a more subtle form of death. It preserves the body, but destroys the soul.

An increasing number of enlightened Indian leaders realize this. They are aware that the attitude of the majority must be changed and this now deeply ingrained dependence broken down if the Indian is to solve his problem. These men are devoted to ancestral traditions and tribal ties. But they want Indians who are free to own their own homes, till their own soil on or off the reservation; and also free to move into American cities and enter fully into the business, labor, professional, and intellectual life of these communities.

Clearly this aim implies the end of the reservation system as presently constituted. The reservations must go. But they must not go until the Indians have been adequately prepared. The abandonment of paternalism must be a gradual process and must be carried out in such a way that the many legal and moral obligations which the Government has incurred, and so often violated, are scrupulously fulfilled. It is wrong to condemn out of hand every governmental policy which leads toward withdrawal, but it is right to scrutinize closely every such policy. It must be clear that the policy is not inspired by the desire to shirk responsibilities, but rather by the resolve to carry them out fully and in a way that best serves the American Indian.

If there is any one key to the problem, it is education. White communities must be educated to welcome Indians as neighbors. The Indian must be educated to the inevitability and desirability of integration. There can be no question of forcing integration upon him. He must be free to choose his own path. But persuasive efforts must be made to convince him that the present path of reservation paternalism leads but to the grave.

This educational task will not be easy. Who can blame the Indian who wants nothing to do with the paleface's culture? He has vivid memories of limitless wrongs. The scars are still vivid. Can the Apache, whose people never practiced scalping, forget the bounties on Apache scalps collected by white men? Or the Sioux forget the unspeakable desecration of the bodies of their murdered wives and daughters? It will not be easy, with these memories still living, to persuade the Indian to merge with the white man's society; but, especially with the younger generation, it will not be impossible. This educational task will best be achieved by Indian leaders themselves.

Most important of all, the younger generations must be given an education that will equip them to enter fully into the mainstream of American life. They must be educated to understand and to cope with the



problems of living engendered by a society organized around the principles of political freedom, socially regulated freedom of enterprise, private property, individual initiative.

This will be the most difficult task. The difficulty does not lie in any deficiency of intelligence on the part of the Indians, but in determining what kind of education is needed. Vocational schools may equip Indians to repair automobiles, build radio sets, drive tractors. But what kind of curricula and what sort of pedagogy is required to equip the Indian to understand and to evaluate the operative principles of the dominant culture which surrounds him and to enable him to weave into the fabric of his own psychology the positive values of that culture? What type of education will enable him, while preserving whatever of positive value remains of his Indian heritage, to become an integral part of American society?

What of the reservations themselves? What should ultimately be done with them? It should be kept in mind that they belong to the Indians. More exactly, they belong to the Indian tribes. Most Indians feel that the tribal land base must be maintained, else the tribes will disappear as entities. Even those who feel that the preservation of tribal entity is less important than the preservation of the individual from decay would be slow to advocate division of the land. Indians on the whole are scarcely more prepared to assume this responsibility today than they were at the time of the Allotment Act of 1887.

A proposal that is winning constantly stronger support is that each reservation, with all of its property holdings, be incorporated, each member of the tribe becoming a shareholder. One of the most earnest advocates of this plan is Thomas Shiya. He is not himself an Indian, but he served for several years as manager of the San Carlos Apache tribal enterprises, and from this vantage point he acquired firsthand knowledge of the Indian problem. In a recent speech, Mr. Shiya described this plan:

"Let's visualize, then, a corporation, owned by Indian stockholders who elect their board of directors, who will hire qualified management to operate the corporation for the profit of the Indian. Whether the Indian continues to live on the land or moves anywhere else to live, he continues to hold his share of the corporation stock and receives his share of dividends.

"The corporation will act as any land-holding corporation in America. Its responsibilities on the land are economic. The other public responsibilities such as education, law and order, health, welfare, etc., will be delegated to Government agencies already serving the rest of the people in the country, State, and Nation. \* \* \*

"To continue Federal responsibilities but to free Indians from Federal bureaucracy, the corporation will be responsible to three or more private citizens as trustees. These trustees, successful and experienced leaders of unimpeachable character \* \* \* would oversee management in the operation of corporation affairs on behalf of the Indian stockholder."

In his speech Mr. Shiya outlined other details of this plan which he terms one of "trust management" and which he believes would "open the way to all the incentives, rewards, and goals that make America the leading economic nation of the world. The Indian as an individual, rather than the tribe, becomes important and foremost, the family can own its own home on its own land, public-school education can be put to use on Indian land, and, above all, Indian land becomes integrated with the Nation's economy—an asset rather than a liability."

There are many others who also believe that in this direction alone lies hope for the Indian. They admit freely that such a

transformation of the reservations will involve casualties; but they argue that almost any solution of the problem would cause fewer casualties than does the reservation system itself. It is hoped that with such a transformation there will be fewer tragedies like that of Ira B. Hayes and more Indians equipped to come to terms with the world in which they live. The advocates of this trust-management idea fully realize that such a transformation will require long preparation. First must come the educational project and its implementation. This will take time. Yet, in the opinion of serious observers, there is no time to lose.

#### MEETING DISCUSSES INDIAN ENTERPRISES

(By Congressman FRED MARSHALL)

The recess of the Congress gave us an opportunity this week to hold a highly interesting and informative meeting with officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to discuss the problems of Minnesota's Indian citizens.

Discussion centered on the economic conditions which are largely responsible for many of the other problems encountered by our Indian population, Indian representatives, Bureau officials, and Members of Congress at the meeting agreed that steady family income must be the basic consideration in any program.

A bill which I introduced at the request of Minnesota Indian councils after a long period of study and consultation was discussed in some detail, since its provisions reflect the practical problems facing the Indians of our State.

The bill would create a Minnesota Indian Administration which would bring the Indians themselves into cooperation with the State and Federal Governments in promoting activities that would help them build a stable economy and provide family income.

The administration would undertake activities such as land-use planning, research on marketing of Indian products, establishment of commercial enterprises, encouragement of private investment in Indian enterprises, road building, educational assistance, and improved housing.

Most of these activities are authorized under existing law, and some programs are now in effect and making progress. However, the Bureau explained that the great demand for services in Indian areas throughout the country and the limited funds and personnel available have hampered any intensive activity.

It was admitted that remarkable progress has been made among the Indians of Minnesota and that the Minnesota Chippewas are probably among those best able to move forward more rapidly in taking over their own affairs. This is the goal desired by the Indians themselves, and they ought to be encouraged in every way possible to assume their rightful place as first-class citizens.

The paternalism which too often characterized the activities of our Government in dealing with Indian problems failed in many serious respects, and it is obviously time to help the Indians help themselves. Their resources in Minnesota are plentiful but pitifully underdeveloped.

Our primary purpose is to assist in sound development of these resources so that self-sustaining enterprises will provide year-round employment. Such employment would of itself help to meet education and housing needs just as it does in other communities.

Some progress has been made in reforestation efforts and the principle of sustained-yield management is being applied to the timber harvest. But this is only one important element in the Indian economy and the success achieved with limited funds and limited personnel is an indication of what might be done in other areas.

Trained technicians are needed among the Indian people themselves and an expanded

program of vocational education to give them the skills needed in modern undertakings would be an important step forward. The Bureau outlined plans for such a program and we hope it will be carried out as promptly and effectively as possible.

Industries based on Indian arts, harvesting of wild fruits, and charcoal production are all possible but require technical and business training. The capital investment in most of these enterprises would be small but the steady employment provided in production and distribution would be an important supplement to the seasonal timber and fishing industries.

The improved highways to be built under the new program are expected to bring many more tourists into our north country and the Indians should be in a position to provide resort and motel facilities and other services travelers expect.

The important point is that we must help the Indians take advantage of the potential which is theirs so they themselves can build a self-sufficient economy based on ownership and productive effort.

### The Gerry Murphy Case: In Defense of American Justice

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following reply to the remarks of my distinguished colleague from Louisiana, Representative GEORGE S. LONG, which appeared on page 5322 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for April 17 of this year:

On April 17 my distinguished friend and colleague, Representative LONG, of Louisiana, again saw fit to address remarks to the House concerning the Gerry Murphy case. Like Mr. LONG, it was not my intention to enter into a controversy regarding the case. In fact, after the Department of State sent to the Dominican Government its biting rejection of that Government's explanation of the circumstances of Murphy's death, I did not believe there remained an issue to debate.

In unequivocal terms the Department of State branded the Dominican tale a pack of lies. It is a mystery to me why my esteemed colleague, in his lengthy remarks on the case, chose to ignore completely the damning evidence submitted by our own investigative authorities. Perhaps he, or his expert advisers, inadvertently overlooked in their research the crucial State Department note—although on April 8 I called attention to the text of the note which appears in the March 25 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I beg to remind him of its indisputable contents.

The State Department note states: First, that De la Maza's suicide letter was in fact not written by De la Maza; second, that information available to the United States Government, contrary to the report of the Dominican attorney general, indicates that Gerry Murphy

was well acquainted with high Dominican officials, among them Brig. Gen. Arturo R. Espallat—who denies knowing Gerry; and, third, that Murphy's income while in the Dominican Republic must have exceeded the \$350 per month salary which the Dominican attorney general states he earned as a copilot for the Dominican Aviation Co.

It was certainly the privilege of my distinguished senior colleague to doubt the contentions I held regarding the veracity of Dominican authorities when I first presented Gerry Murphy's case to the House. Assuredly the accusations I leveled at the government of a friendly nation were startling indeed. Most Americans have learned, as Mr. Long tells us, that Communists "are not at all concerned with truth, decency, morality and justice." It comes a lot harder to accept the lamentable fact that a presumably friendly government and ally is engaging in the same contemptible un-Christian tactics we have come to associate with the Communists.

In any case, my distinguished colleague no longer need base his judgments on what he terms my intemperate remarks. He now has the expert testimony of the FBI confirming my original contention: that is, the Dominican Government fabricated, even to the point of sacrificing the life of yet another victim, the whole ridiculous story of Gerry's murder and De la Maza's suicide. The question remaining is what dark secret led the Dominican officials to resort to murder and monstrous lies in order to cover up their deeds.

Mr. Long would have the House believe that some insidious Communist plot is behind what he calls the unprecedented smear and vilification campaign being waged against the Government of the Dominican Republic. He further suggests that I am, albeit unwittingly, serving the Communist cause. Does, then, the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana mean to imply that the FBI and the Department of State are also serving the Communist cause? I am sure he will agree that it was not in my power to persuade the FBI to declare the alleged De la Maza letter a forgery. Nor by any stretch of imagination could I have prevailed upon the Department of State to declare that evidence in its possession contradicts the Dominican attorney general's report. If we are to follow my learned colleague's reasoning to its logical conclusion, then the Department of State and the FBI are also serving the Communist cause.

We will not serve the cause of freedom by closing our eyes, in the name of anticommunism, to the treacherous machinations of the Trujillo regime. I would remind my esteemed colleague of the wisdom set forth in the Biblical admonition:

Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.

We must not be afraid to face the truth about the Trujillo dictatorship simply because Trujillo has managed to cloak his viciousness with the respectability of anticommunism. Anticommunism, while a virtue, does not bring with it the privilege of abusing every other

positive virtue which gives democracy its strength and makes it worth preserving from communism.

I come now to a particularly perturbing section of my esteemed colleague's remarks. He takes young Gerry Murphy to task for the part he appears to have played in the kidnapping of Jesus de Galindez.

Mr. Murphy—or the memory of Mr. Murphy—

Says Mr. Long,

does not come to us with clean hands. We are a law-abiding people. As such we cannot be too concerned with what did or did not happen to Mr. Gerry Murphy.

This strikes me as very strange reasoning from several angles. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Long], by condemning Gerry's character in most abusive fashion, appears to accept the theory that Gerry had a part in the abduction of Jesus de Galindez. If so, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Long], must then accept the complicity of officials of the Dominican Republic in a conspiracy to kidnap a man right in the heart of New York. That being the case, my colleague's vituperative assertions about Gerry Murphy must also be meant for the Government of the Dominican Republic, which engineered the criminal conspiracy. Why does my esteemed colleague plead the Dominican case so eloquently while mercilessly condemning a young American citizen?

On the other hand, if the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Long], does not accept the thesis that Trujillo's thugs engineered a kidnapping on United States soil and Gerry played a part in it, then we are left without a key to Gerry's disappearance. In which case it becomes even more difficult to understand the gentleman from Louisiana's [Mr. Long] advice to me to forget Murphy because he was, according to my colleague, "a wanton character" for the part he played in the kidnapping. I submit that my distinguished friend cannot have it both ways.

Whether Gerald Murphy did or did not, knowingly or unknowingly, play a role in the mysterious disappearance of Galindez is not the point. I beg to remind my esteemed colleague that both the precepts of Christianity and of our system of jurisprudence do not judge a man guilty without trial. Moreover, Gerald Murphy, as a citizen of the United States, was entitled to the protection of our laws. I submit that whatever Gerry's crimes, he was entitled to a fair trial. He was entitled to something more Christian than the jungle law apparently prevailing in the Dominican Republic. I am convinced that my friend who represents the great State of Louisiana would exert all his power to secure American justice for one of his constituents should a foreign government take the law into its own hands in gangster fashion.

As for the matter of the damages paid to the parents of Gerry Murphy, ostensibly by the family of De la Maza—once again I refer my colleague to the note from the United States Department of State to the Government of the Dominican Republic. De la Maza's suicide note, it states, was not written by De la Maza. Somebody forged that note to make it

appear that De la Maza had murdered Gerry. Why should the family of the man sacrificed on the altar of Trujillo's egomania pay damages to the Murphy family for a murder he never committed? Where is our sense of justice? Are we to hide it under the cloak of anticommunism?

My distinguished and learned colleague concludes his remarkable address with a plea for not meddling in the affairs of a neighboring country. He says:

What business is it of ours as to what type of government the people of the Dominican Republic have, or in which manner their government operates, so long as that government and its operations presents no danger to our own rights?

I am glad he added the qualifying phrase, "so long as that government and its operations presents no danger to our own rights." In the case of the twin disappearances of Galindez and Murphy, our investigative agencies have unearthed some startling information about Trujillo's bold and criminal operations in our country. I am certain that Mr. Long would agree that murder of United States citizens and residents, and their kidnaping and intimidation, does constitute a danger to our rights. It is unthinkable that a foreign government carry on its brutal machinations in our peaceful country. It is equally inconceivable that we accept in a supine manner the bold-faced lies of a foreign government because it purports to be anti-Communist.

The Government of the Dominican Republic has lied to the United States Government. The Department of State has declared, and I quote:

In view of the foregoing observations and other evidence which it has developed within its domestic jurisdiction, the Government of the United States considers the case of Gerald Lester Murphy as unsolved. The Dominican Government is urgently requested to reopen and vigorously pursue its investigation of the disappearance of this citizen of the United States.

Trujillo's answer to the note was to stick by his original trumped-up nonsense. He claims the De la Maza note to be authentic on the basis of the judgment of a Spanish authority he had brought to the Dominican Republic from Spain. Whose testimony is likely to be credible, the FBI's or a handpicked Spanish expert? Trujillo clings to the story that Murphy was not acquainted with any high Dominican officials. The FBI states otherwise. Trujillo reiterates that Murphy's salary while in the Dominican Republic was \$350 per month. The FBI found Murphy's income far exceeded the amount Dominican authorities will admit.

As I stated earlier in the case, I do not propose that we go in and clean the vipers out of the Dominican Government. But we can see to it that they do not make so bold as to carry on their sordid intrigues within our territory or against our citizens.

Recently a first healthy step was taken. The Department of State on May 1 sent to the Senate the nomination of Joseph F. Farland to replace Ambassador Peiffer in the Dominican Republic. Mr. Farland, I understand, besides pos-



sessing a law degree, served as an FBI agent from 1942 to 1944. In view of the present situation, I would say his experience should serve him in good stead.

A second step to strengthen our resolve to stand for justice in our dealings with the Dominican Republic has been the nomination of Dick Rubottom as Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. For 8 months the position was vacant. It is a good thing that someone in the Department will now be in a position to assume responsibility for events in the vital Caribbean area.

I appreciate the interest shown by the gentleman from Louisiana. His interest, I feel sure, will lead him to reconsider his position, once he has had an opportunity to learn the facts. If more Congressmen can be informed about the Gerry Murphy case, a vital change may occur in our foreign policy in Latin America: The United States may once again assume its rightful role as the champion of the oppressed and as the Nation where government by consent of the governed and justice under law are revered and held as an example for all the world.

### H. R. 6771: Assistance for Schools of Public Health

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last month I introduced H. R. 6771, a bill to amend section 314 (c) of the Public Health Service Act, so as to authorize the Surgeon General to make grants-in-aid for the support of public or nonprofit educational institutions which provide training and services in the fields of public health and in the administration of State and local public health programs.

This legislation is the outgrowth of my participation in the annual meeting of the Association of Schools of Public Health in February. Congressman BILL NEAL, of West Virginia, and I attended the meeting as representatives of the Health and Science Subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. In the discussions of the public health educational needs at this meeting, I was impressed by the scope and importance of this program, the difficulties with which the school administrators are faced, and by their sincere devotion to the humanitarian objectives of the public health program.

Of the 11 schools of public health, 5 are publicly owned and supported—University of California, Berkeley; University of Michigan; University of Minnesota; University of North Carolina; and University of Puerto Rico. The remaining 6 schools are private nonprofit institutions—Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Pittsburgh, Tulane, and Yale Universities. This year's combined enrollment is 1,152 graduate students and 536 undergraduate students. The larg-

est single group of the graduate study group consists of physicians. The undergraduates are mostly public-health nurses.

The problems of obtaining adequate financial support of these schools are extremely difficult. A large percentage of the students at the individual schools are from out-of-State or from other nations, making it difficult for publicly supported schools to secure adequate operating funds from the State legislatures. Since most of the graduates of all these schools enter the public service at Federal, State or local levels, it has been almost impossible to obtain the usual degree of financial support from alumni.

In discharging its responsibilities in the field of public health, the Federal Government relies to a considerable extent on the teaching and research activities of the schools of public health. It therefore has a direct and important interest in the adequate functioning of these schools. While the grants provided for in H. R. 6771 will not completely solve the critical financial problems facing the schools of public health, they would provide much needed assistance to permit more effective operation of the public health educational program.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to include the text of a letter which I addressed to the deans of the schools of public health, inviting their comments on the objectives of H. R. 6771. I would also like to include the texts of letters received from the various deans, expressing their views on this important legislation, including a copy of a letter written to the subcommittee chairman, Congressman JOHN BELL WILLIAMS, of Mississippi:

APRIL 18, 1957.

DEAR SIR: As a result of our discussions for the need of schools of public health at the meeting in San Juan and subsequent negotiations with Dr. Stebbins, of Johns Hopkins University, I have introduced the enclosed bill, H. R. 6771.

The measure would provide up to \$1 million to enable the Surgeon General to make grants-in-aid for the support of public or nonprofit educational institutions, providing training, specialized consultative services, and technical assistance in the fields of public health and in the administration of State and local public health programs.

H. R. 6771 has been referred to our health and science subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. While the subcommittee has not yet scheduled hearings on the bill, I am hopeful that it will receive prompt consideration as soon as the views of the Public Health Service are received.

We will welcome any suggestions or comments which you may wish to make on this important matter.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE M. RHODES.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,  
SCHOOL OF  
HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH,  
Baltimore, Md., April 22, 1957.  
The Honorable GEORGE M. RHODES,  
Congress of the United States, House  
of Representatives, House Office  
Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RHODES: This will acknowledge your letter of April 18 in which you state that you are introducing a bill, H. R. 6771, incorporating the basic principles of the proposal which the Association

of Schools of Public Health submitted to you.

As I stated in my previous letter, we appreciate, more than we can tell you, your real and continued interest in the problems of the schools of public health. The proposal which we submitted to you, as I pointed out in my letter of March 28, does not by any means solve all of the problems of the schools of public health, but it will go a long way, if properly implemented, in solving the immediate problems of the schools. We all feel that it is imperative that the Federal Government recognize in some way, not only the present contribution of the schools of public health, but the potential contribution of these schools in the training and development of the services so urgently needed in our country.

As we pointed out to you in our meeting in Puerto Rico, at the present time the schools of public health are, in a sense, subsidizing the Federal Government in that we accept each year hundreds of students who are being trained for public service. The schools bear the major part of the financial burden of training these students. The cost of training in schools of public health is not significantly different from the cost of training students in schools of medicine, and as in the case of the schools of medicine, the tuition charged by the schools of public health is a small fraction of the total cost of training these students, all of whom, or at least a major proportion, go into public service, many of them in the Federal Government, and the rest in State and local health services.

Under present conditions, the privately endowed schools find themselves in the position of being no longer able to bear this added expense, and as you know, the State schools are constantly threatened with the reduction in appropriations because of the small proportion of students enrolled, who are from the State in which the school is located.

My colleagues in the schools of public health join with me in expressing our very deep appreciation for your interest and your energy in forwarding the movement for aid to the schools of public health. We want to assure you of our willingness to assist you in any way in supporting the legislation which you have introduced. We have had meetings with various groups of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, with many groups of public and private health agencies, and, insofar as we can determine, there is universal support for this type of legislation.

If, in your opinion, there is anything that the representatives of the schools of public health could possibly do to assist you in advancing this program, please let us know. I can assure you of the availability of the deans of the schools, or of other members of the faculty to assist you in any way that you might consider appropriate in the further support of these very important measures for the improvement of public health.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST L. STEBBINS, M. D.,  
Director.

UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO,  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,  
SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE,  
San Juan, P. R., April 22, 1957.  
Mr. GEORGE M. RHODES,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. RHODES: Many thanks for your letter of April 18 including copy of bill H. R. 6771 introduced by you to the Congress. I am sure all the schools of public health, as our own does, appreciate your efforts to assist them in doing their job as efficiently as it can be done.

We are already admitting students for next year's class. If financial help as proposed in

your bill becomes available, many of our worries as to how we are going to operate next year and how we are going to improve and expand our program in some areas of public health will be relieved in no small part.

Sincerely,

GUILLERMO ARBONA, M. D.,  
Head of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health.

UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO,  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,  
SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE,  
San Juan, P. R., April 24, 1957.  
Congressman GEORGE M. RHODES,  
Committee on Interstate and Foreign  
Commerce, House Office Building,  
Congress of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RHODES: I hope you can appreciate how grateful we in Puerto Rico are for your broad vision in introducing H. R. 6771. It is quite apparent that you quickly grasped the special needs of schools of public health and have proposed a simple legislative amendment which will make a modest beginning toward solving the enormous economic problems of such institutions.

Our university has been relatively generous, in comparison to its many requirements, in initiating graduate programs in public health. However, had we not received the temporary support of ICA, we would never have undertaken the curriculum leading to a master in public health. At least 50 percent of our public health students come to us from outside Puerto Rico—principally from Latin America. This is not a unique characteristic of our particular school but an indication that public health in the United States has assumed world leadership.

Your bill H. R. 6771 would provide economic assurance which would help to stabilize the development of our school. While I am confident that \$1 million will not meet total requirements of all the schools of public health, it will make a noble effort and give great encouragement to university presidents who have frequently had mixed feelings in apportioning their meager funds for graduate professional education.

Again let me remind you of what a great pleasure it was to have you, Congressman NEAL, and Mr. Borchardt here in Puerto Rico for an all too brief visit.

Cordially yours,

E. HAROLD HINMAN, M. D.,

Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,  
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH,  
Berkeley, Calif., April 23, 1957.  
The Honorable GEORGE M. RHODES,  
Fourteenth District, Pennsylvania,  
House Office Building, Washington,  
D. C.

DEAR MR. RHODES: Thank you for your letter of April 18 informing me of your far-sighted and energetic steps to aid our Nation's public health. As a member of the executive committee of our Association of Schools of Public Health, may I express our deep appreciation for your introduction of H. R. 6771. This bill clearly presents the pathway for critically necessary aid to schools of public health in their national and natural setting. They are truly meeting national (and international) public health needs in training, consultation, and technical assistance as you and your fellow committee-man, Congressman NEAL, discussed in our Puerto Rico meeting.

In order that I may seek our university's full support, would it be possible for me to have 10 copies of H. R. 6771?

With kind regards,

Very sincerely,

CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.,

Dean.

TULANE UNIVERSITY,  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,  
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1957.  
Mr. GEORGE M. RHODES,  
Congress of the United States, House of  
Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. RHODES: I appreciate very much your letter of April 18, 1957, with attached copy of H. R. 6771.

We enjoyed very much our meeting with you in San Juan and appreciate your deep interest in the financial needs of schools of public health in the United States.

If I may be of any service to you, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Yours sincerely,

W. L. TREUTING, M. D.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,  
April 29, 1957.  
Representative GEORGE M. RHODES,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE RHODES: Thank you very much for your letter of April 18 and the attached bill H. R. 6771 regarding grants in aid to assist schools of public health. Speaking for myself and for the vice president of the university in charge of medical affairs I want to say that we are very grateful that you have taken this initiative. Schools of public health essentially produce people for public service and not for private practice and large income. As schools which occupy this rather unique position we nevertheless find ourselves in financially difficult positions to maintain the size of class or the quality of instruction we wish. Any assistance which can be forthcoming will be used constructively and will not replace money now being invested by the university. We thank you for your interest and hope that something will come of your efforts.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

RAY E. TRUSSELL, M. D., M. P. H.,  
Executive Officer, School of Public  
Health and Administrative Medicine of the Faculty of Medicine.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH,  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH,  
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1, 1957.  
Hon. GEORGE M. RHODES,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. RHODES: Please pardon my delay in not responding earlier to your kind letter of April 18 with a copy of H. R. 6771, which you were good enough to introduce.

I shall keep in close touch with Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins and shall be most anxious to do whatever I can to promote hearings by your House Subcommittee and otherwise.

I know that as a result of your discussions with the Deans of the Schools of Public Health in San Juan in February, you are keenly aware of the precarious financial situation which faces these schools. They are unique among educational institutions, both in training for public service and in rendering specialized consultative services and technical assistance to State and local health departments. Your interest in this important matter is deeply appreciated.

With personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

THOMAS PARRAN, M. D.,

Dean.

YALE UNIVERSITY,  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,  
New Haven, Conn., May 6, 1957.  
The Honorable GEORGE M. RHODES,  
Congress of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RHODES: We enjoyed your company and suggestions, and those of your associates, while we were in Puerto

Rico for the annual meeting of the Schools of Public Health. Thank you for your good letter of April 18, 1957, and for the assistance of the bill H. R. 6771 which you introduced.

You have indicated by this step your recognition of the urgent needs of the schools and the importance of this great program of so much significance to so many of our people.

We will do our best with the tools at hand and we appreciate the interest and understanding of you and your committee.

Sincerely yours,

IRA V. HISCOCK,  
Chairman and Past President,  
American Public Health Association.

HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH,  
Boston, Mass., May 8, 1957.  
The Honorable JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,  
The United States House of Representatives,  
Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS: As dean of 1 of the 11 accredited schools of public health in the United States, I write in behalf of H. R. 6771 which has been introduced by Congressman RHODES of Pennsylvania. It is my belief that this bill deserves the most serious consideration and active support which you and your subcommittee can give to it.

You are, of course, familiar with the data submitted by the Association of Schools of Public Health documenting (1) the shortage of public health personnel in this country; (2) the fact that the graduates of the schools of public health enter the public service in many States throughout the country; (3) the fact that the schools of public health are seriously in need of funds, particularly for teaching and for general operations.

Federal aid to schools of public health is clearly justified because the schools are in no sense regional. They provide public health personnel for the Nation as a whole. For example, 9 graduates of the Harvard School of Public Health presently serve in Mississippi. Among them are 3 division heads of the Mississippi State Board of Health.

I respectfully urge you, as Chairman of the Health and Science Subcommittee, to schedule hearings on H. R. 6771 at the earliest opportunity. I hope this important measure will have your personal support. Please let me know if members of our faculty and I can help in any way.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN C. SNYDER, M. D., Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,  
COLLEGE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES,  
Minneapolis, May 11, 1957.  
Hon. GEORGE M. RHODES,  
Congress of the United States,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. RHODES: Thank you for your recent letter with reference to House Resolve 6771, which you have introduced. I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have sent to the chairman of the Health and Science Subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. I sincerely hope that your proposal will meet with success.

It was a real pleasure to meet with you in Puerto Rico and to have the opportunity of presenting to you and your colleagues some of the critical needs of the schools of public health. I know that we are all greatly indebted to you for the interest that you have taken in these problems.

Very truly yours,

GAYLORD W. ANDERSON, M. D.,  
Mayo Professor and Director,  
School of Public Health.



Addresses Delivered by Hon. John W. McCormack, Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., and Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, at Bataan-Corregidor Memorial Dinner, Washington, May 6, 1957

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER  
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 1957

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, last night we witnessed a great event when a memorial dinner was held at the Mayflower Hotel to commemorate the 15th anniversary of Bataan and Corregidor. The speeches delivered are food for thought. Two of our colleagues, the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK, of Massachusetts, and the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., also of Massachusetts, were conferred one of the highest decorations of the Philippine Government—the Philippine Legion of Honor in the degree of Commander. This shows that the Philippines does not forget its friends. It is an excellent attribute for any action to give recognition to those who have served it. This the Philippines has done and continues doing.

There is a message in General Romulo's speech that we should all heed. It is a message that will help us in the solution of national and international problems facing our Nation. At the same time, the speeches by Majority Floor Leader McCORMACK and Minority Floor Leader MARTIN convey to the Filipino people our gratitude for their loyalty to democratic ideals and their unswerving determination to continue fighting for such ideals. Those who doubt America's abiding faith in democracy should have been at the Mayflower Hotel last night and should have witnessed that wonderful friendship between two nations of two different races. It was both uplifting and encouraging.

The following are the citations:

AWARD OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGION OF HONOR  
(COMMANDER)

By direction of the President, pursuant to paragraph 2e, section I, AFPR G 131-051, this headquarters, dated January 21, 1954, the Philippine Legion of Honor in the degree of Commander is hereby awarded to: Majority Floor Leader JOHN W. McCORMACK, of the United States House of Representatives, for exceptional and distinguished service to the Republic of the Philippines as a legislator and statesman. Majority Floor Leader JOHN W. McCORMACK, as one of the staunch champions of the cause of Philippine independence, voted for the legislation which granted first autonomy and subsequently the complete independence of the Philippines. He has consistently shown a sympathetic and abiding interest in Philippine affairs and supported such legislation as the Philippine War Damage Act and other important rehabilitation and trade measures for this country. A courageous and farsighted liberal, he sponsored the historic resolution that pledged the United States to support the freedom of colonial peoples. His assistance and counsels have always been available to Philippine representatives to the United States of America. By his invaluable serv-

ice, Majority Floor Leader JOHN W. McCORMACK affirmed himself as a true friend of the Filipino people.

By order of the Secretary of National Defense:

ALFONSO ARELLANO,  
Lieutenant General, AFP,  
Chief of Staff.

AWARD OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGION OF HONOR  
(COMMANDER)

By direction of the President, pursuant to paragraph 2e, section I, AFPR G 131-051, this headquarters, dated January 21, 1954, the Philippine Legion of Honor in the degree of Commander is hereby awarded to: Minority Floor Leader JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., of the United States House of Representatives, for distinguished service to the Republic of the Philippines as a legislator and statesman. Minority Floor Leader JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., has shown through the years consistent friendly interest in the Philippines, as the former Speaker, and as the incumbent minority floor leader of the United States House of Representatives. He showed sympathetic understanding of a people's love of freedom by voting for the legislation which ultimately granted complete independence to the Philippines. He is a friend and counselor to the Philippine representatives to the United States of America whose task he has made easier by his invaluable assistance and cooperation in the enactment of legislation for Philippine veterans, the Philippine War Damage Act, rehabilitation and trade measures, and other important legislation for the Philippines. Minority Floor Leader JOSEPH W. MARTIN's invaluable service is a manifestation of his continuing and lively interest in the welfare of the Filipino people.

By order of the Secretary of National Defense:

ALFONSO ARELLANO,  
Lieutenant General, AFP, Chief of  
Staff.

Following is the speech of Minority Floor Leader MARTIN:

REMARKS OF JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., MINORITY LEADER, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UPON RECEIVING THE DECORATION CONFERRED ON HIM BY THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT—LEGION OF HONOR WITH THE RANK OF COMMANDER—AT THE BATAAN-CORREGIDOR MEMORIAL DINNER, MAYFLOWER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 6, 1957

General Romulo, Mr. Justices, members of the Cabinet, my colleagues of the Senate and the House, ladies and gentlemen, I am grateful to your Government for this honor. I treasure it because it is a symbol of the friendship that links our two countries as allies united by a common ideology. I welcome it as a token of your people's appreciation of the collective wisdom of our Congress in passing such legislation as has shown to the world America's faith in the ability of the Filipino people to govern themselves. In all humility, I accept it with the expression of my profound gratitude to President Garcia and the Filipino people. In compliance with our Constitution, I will deposit this decoration with the State Department until Congress has passed a law authorizing its acceptance.

When we look back at Philippine-American relationship one central fact stands out. It is that we have faced together many problems, some of them apparently insoluble, a number of them affecting fundamentally the relations between our two countries. There were times when certain irritants seemed to make it impossible for us to come to a solution. There has not been one single instance, however, when after a mutual exchange of ideas, after negotiations had been conducted by the leaders of our two peoples, when we did not come to a satisfactory solution mutually accepted by both our countries

without the impairment of the dignity and honor of either. We have lived together in good faith and good will.

I believe this is a lesson from which the world can profit. Where there is honesty and justice and mutual respect there is real friendship. This is what has united our two peoples. To this we owe that unforgettable Filipino loyalty shown in Bataan and Corregidor. I do not believe anything can destroy or undermine the friendship of our two countries. It was born out of mutual loyalty, your loyalty to us, and our loyalty to you. We may make mistakes. You may also make mistakes. We are far from perfect. What counts, however, is not the errors but the sincere desire that is evinced by you and by us to admit those errors and to correct them.

We look with pride at the progress achieved by your people. A recent instance of this is the vitality of your democracy. When your great leader, the late lamented President Magsaysay suddenly died in an airplane crash, his unexpected disappearance from the Philippine scene as its head of state could have caused an upheaval similar to that which has happened in other countries when faced by a similar emergency. To the credit of your people no such upheaval took place. You followed the even tenor of your democratic ways. Your Vice President took over and it is a tribute to him and to your country that he is carrying on in a manner that shows your maturity as a nation imbued with democratic ideals.

To President Garcia who has announced his avowed policy to fight communism and neutralism and to strengthen the relationship between our two countries goes my best wishes for a successful administration. I know he can count on the same cooperation from America as his predecessor. To you, Mr. Ambassador, serving your people here in Washington in a manner that has won the admiration, the affection and respect of all of us, my deep appreciation for this award which, in behalf of your Government, you have so generously conferred on me tonight.

Perhaps nothing can characterize the effectiveness of your work as Philippine Ambassador more appropriately than to recall what the late Vice President Barkley once said when as Foreign Secretary of your Government you came to Washington in 1950. At a luncheon at the Capitol which he gave in your honor he quipped—"When Churchill or Romulo come to Washington we should double the guard at Fort Knox."

Mr. Barkley, of course, was indulging in a little humor, for which he was so famous. But it did illustrate the aggressiveness and the effectiveness of a great Ambassador's representation of a great country. General Romulo is one of the strongest forces for freedom in our world today. A hero in war, General Romulo has continued his outstanding service to his country in peace. May the good Lord spare him to serve his nation for many years to come.

Again thank you, Mr. Ambassador, for this award which will be one of my most cherished possessions as long as life shall last.

Following is the speech of Majority Floor Leader McCORMACK:

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE HONORABLE JOHN W. McCORMACK, MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UPON RECEIVING THE DECORATION CONFERRED ON HIM BY THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT—LEGION OF HONOR WITH THE RANK OF COMMANDER—AT THE BATAAN-CORREGIDOR MEMORIAL DINNER, MAYFLOWER HOTEL, MAY 6, 1957

General Romulo, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Justices, members of the Cabinet, my colleagues of the Senate and the House, ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply touched and honored by the citation and I only hope, in all humility, that I will continue to deserve

it. I receive the award conscious of the fact that the collective action of my colleagues in the House of Representatives made possible the legislation mentioned in the citation. I accept the award coming as it does from a people with whom I am happy to have been associated through the years both by political persuasions and by religious ties. I accept this award on behalf of my constituents without whose support this would never have been possible. They, too, share my admiration and affection for the Filipino people. Thank you, General Romulo, and please convey my appreciation to President Garcia and to the Filipino people for this honor that they have conferred upon me. I will deposit the decoration with the Department of State and will accept it when Congress gives me its approval. The honor and the decoration will always be one of my treasured possessions.

It is true that my relationship with the Filipino people has been a close and happy one. I hold them in high regard because of their loyalty to the ideals of freedom and democracy. I admire them also for their religious faith. With their representative here in Washington, Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, I am linked by close personal ties of friendship and esteem. Wherever there are men and women throughout the world who love liberty, General Romulo is deeply admired and respected. I respect him for his devoted service to his people. In the House, when he was our colleague as Resident Commissioner, he fought for the Philippine Rehabilitation Act and for the Philippine Trade Act, to get, through them, as much as he could, the best concessions for his people. The cause of the Filipino veterans he espoused with vigor and determination. He has come to me time and again to expound the side of the Philippines on matters before the House. In the United Nations, he has won world acclaim. He is a patriot and a statesman and the Philippines must be proud to have a spokesman of his character and ability.

I see in this award, Mr. Ambassador, a veritable symbol of the lasting friendship between the Filipino and American peoples. It is a friendship which has been tested time and again in fruitful collaboration since the beginning of the century. It was sealed in blood on the European battlefields of World War I, on the historic battlefields of World War II, in Bataan and Corregidor, and on the battlefields of Korea in the United Nations collective action against the Red Chinese and North Korean aggressors. It has been tested in the halls of the United Nations where, led by General Romulo in the Security Council, the Philippine fights for the cause of non-self-governing countries as well as for the cause of the underdeveloped areas of the world. This is a cause that it is the traditional American policy to follow. It was reiterated in a joint resolution which it was my privilege to sponsor on the floor of the House last year, and unanimously approved.

Against this background of friendship, we are gathered here tonight to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the fall of Bataan and Corregidor. Too much has been said about the fact that Bataan and Corregidor were a defeat. They were a defeat of the flesh, which could no longer endure the onslaught of superior arms and superior numbers. But they were, on the other hand, a victory of the unconquerable spirit of man. This man was of both East and West, fighting side by side for an ideal that he believed in, that he had hoped to pass on to his children with undiminished vigor. His action was the very heart of courage, as Walter Lippmann called it.

And we can pay tribute to his memory not by what we say here, but by what we do now and in the future to secure for the

men, women, and children, who are his heirs the permanent blessings of a life with justice and a life free from want and poverty and conflict, a worldwide regime that not only passively respects but militantly fights for human rights.

This is the transcendental achievement we are called upon to do. The world has progressed immeasurably since the Middle Ages, indeed since the 19th century. But while there are parts of the world which live in peace and contentment, the rest of the world subsists in conditions of misery, squalor, and fear.

Asia and Africa are two vast continents seething with unrest and ferment. Their peoples are engaged in the historic struggle of man for liberty and political and economic freedom. Since the end of World War II, we have seen 19 of these countries emerge as free and independent states, jealous of their rights and responsibilities. They are engaged in the momentous struggle of nation building, and they will no longer be denied the fruits of the renaissance, however late in coming. It is for the Free World to see to it that they gain and share in the economic largesse of the earth, lest they fall for the blandishments of a godless communism.

Already, in September 1953, the United States announced its atoms-for-peace plan before the General Assembly of the United Nations. That was a momentous decision in this mid-20th century. It is calculated to bring, not the scourge of total destruction upon mankind, but the benefits of technology and science, to the less fortunate people and the underdeveloped areas of the world, so that they may begin to know the blessings of economic prosperity. Until this is done, our battle against hunger and poverty is not won, and Pataa and Corregidor would simply be a dim memory of the past.

Our friendship for your people we have shown in many tangible ways. Recently our Government decided to make the Philippines the nuclear research center in Asia. This decision was made in favor of your country despite the insistence of several other countries in Asia that they be favored with such a center. This was a decision that revealed not only our friendship for the Philippines but our faith in your ability and competence to undertake such a great project. This means that we have selected you for leadership in your section of the world on a subject of paramount importance to all humanity such as nuclear research. This, aside from the fact that we have entered into a bilateral agreement with you to provide you with an atomic reactor.

When we passed the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, it was in the full knowledge that the United States has never paid any war claims in the past even to our own fellow countrymen devastated by our civil war. But this we did for you as a small token of our gratitude for your loyalty. True, it is far from adequate, it is certainly not meant as a compensation, but considering that we have never done it in the past, you can understand that it was really a sincere recognition, no matter how insignificant, of what was done by those whose memory we honor tonight.

When you came to us, as President Magsaysay's special envoy, to ask for the extension of the Philippine Trade Act and later, when you appealed to us for the approval of the revised Philippine Trade Act, despite the pressure of other important legislation pending then in Congress, preferential attention was given your plea. The Philippine Trade Act was enacted by us in 1946 because we thought you needed it to cushion the economic effects of independence. When you came to us 10 years later to ask for modification that would benefit your people, Congress readily met your views. I can mention other instances wherein we Americans have

consistently shown our interest in and friendship for the Philippines. I am citing these few examples out of others that I need not belabor here because tonight is also a night of remembrance and of recollection to recall Philippine loyalty to the United States and United States loyalty to the Philippines, friendship—real friendship and loyalty between our two countries. This is also explained by the fact that we worship the same God and we believe in the spiritual and moral values which an atheistic ideology such as communism rejects and proscribes. Indeed, our battle, ladies and gentlemen, is not merely a battle for the mundane and material things of the earth. It is far more than that. Our battle is really in the realm of the spirit. It is a struggle for men's minds and men's hearts. It is a pitting of ideas against the Communist ideology, the core of which is world domination and the enslavement of man. We have no doubt that our democratic ideals—that man is endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—are the superior ones. We have no doubt that democracy, which extolls the dignity of man and the paramountcy of his well-being, and that Government is the servant and not the master, will triumph in the end against an ideology that will keep him forever shackled as a slave, a mere pawn. Because this is the heart of our belief, we must strive to give life to it without letup, and in an affirmative and dynamic manner.

The American people are committed to the defense of human rights and freedom. Such a dedication was epitomized by the grant of independence to the Philippines in 1946. And to pursue these ideals, the United States has forged an alliance with many countries of the Free World. This alliance is meant not for aggression, but for self-defense, and for self-preservation enabling nations and peoples, large or small, to attain their national objectives in accordance with their cultures under governments of law in a world of peace. We still give the enemy no reason to miscalculate.

The leaders of the Free World have shown the courage to stand and be counted with the forces of freedom. Such a leader was the late lamented Filipino patriot, Ramon Magsaysay. The Free World has lost a fearless leader dedicated to the democratic cause. His life was short, but it was a full life dedicated as it was to the service of the common man who loved him and whom he loved.

It is fortunate that his successor is a man as uncompromising in his determination to fight communism and neutralism, no less farsighted, and no less idealistic, and who quickly and effectively dispelled the fear that was expressed in some quarters after Magsaysay's tragic death, that the Philippines might go neutral or drift into the Communist orbit. President Carlos P. Garcia has taken over the duties of President under constitutional processes, bringing to his new office a wealth of experience in the service of his people. He pledged shortly after assuming the office of the presidency, "I can only tell you I shall carry out every item of the Magsaysay program to its full realization." The Free World can count on him, as it counted on Magsaysay. He is a staunch champion of freedom just as Magsaysay was. As the real friendship of our two countries continued and was strengthened, under the late president, so will it continue to strengthen under President Garcia. It can be said without contradiction that our relationship is more than friendship—that the family relationship of brothers exists between our countries and our peoples.

Men died on Bataan and Corregidor, but the cause for which they fought lives on. Magsaysay fought for such a cause; Garcia is fighting for it himself; and men who have known the blessings of liberty will forever



fight for it. I associate myself with the stirring words that:

"Bataan has fallen, but the spirit that made it stand—a beacon to all the world—cannot fail. \* \* \* Our defeat is our victory."

Let us make that victory permanent and with an unflinching trust in an Almighty, we cannot fail.

Following is General Romulo's speech:

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO AT THE BATAAN-CORREGIDOR MEMORIAL DINNER, MAYFLOWER HOTEL, MAY 6, 1957

We have lived through half a generation since the glory of Bataan and the martyrdom of Corregidor. We have survived a great war, and several lesser wars, and the overwhelming threat of a future conflagration. We have survived victory, and we have even survived "this peace of mutual terror" that followed victory.

Tonight we meet once again to recall the inner meaning of the blood brotherhood between the American people and the Filipino people that was sealed on that little peninsula and on that little rock whose names are enshrined in the histories of both our countries.

The rhythm of these annual remembrances was broken this year by the tragedy that befell our people. A son of the Philippines, a warrior in the cause of human freedom and understanding, died suddenly at the very height of his career, before his work was done.

A few moments ago I asked you to rise with me and stand in silent tribute to the memory of a great man, Ramon Magsaysay. Many noble words have been uttered about President Magsaysay, and perhaps each of us repeated them in our hearts just now. But I would add to all of these another word of tribute, which President Magsaysay might have been proudest to hear—a tribute to my people, and to yours. And it is this:

Ours is a young Republic. We have enjoyed our independence hardly 11 years. Yet, when the duly elected President, the darling of the masses of his countrymen, met sudden death, in all the outpouring of grief and bewilderment there was never a moment of faltering in the orderly processes of our governmental machinery. The duly elected Vice President, Carlos P. Garcia, took office in keeping with the Constitution of the Philippines, and quietly and efficiently assumed the duties of Chief Magistrate of our Republic.

As a member of the diplomatic corps, it would hardly be proper for me to suggest to you the names of the many nations—some of them much larger than the Philippines, some of them much longer experienced in the ways of self-government—where such an orderly transition would not have occurred. Fortunately for my diplomatic standing, you can all name such countries for yourselves.

I need only tell you that I am proud of the way in which my countrymen in the Philippines demonstrated the vitality of their devotion to constitutional government, the maturity of their political philosophy, and the stability of their political understanding. In time of stress the true nature of a man or a nation shows itself. We have gone through such a time, our people have shown their wisdom, their restraint, and their solidity.

We have, in sum, met our national affliction just as, on occasion in the past, you have met yours in the United States. The reason for this is that, on top of our own cultural heritage as Filipinos, on top of the faith and culture we acquired from the Spaniards, we in the Philippines took to our hearts the democratic ideals, the respect for constitutional law, and the desire for orderly government, which are today the hallmarks of both the American and Philippine democ-

racies. What we have learned from you, we have learned well.

Today, we can perhaps begin to repay our philosophical debt to America. There was a time, in the past, when we were the learners and you the teachers. Now, in our new world of nations rapidly arising from the somnolence and colonial subjugation of past centuries, we may be able to convey to you a message that can help you understand and sympathize with those whose understanding and sympathy you need to win.

So, on this anniversary of Bataan and Corregidor, I ask you to look ahead with me for the next 10 or 15 years, rather than back at the past we know so well.

The United States, as the leader of the Free World, now finds itself involved in the political turmoil and deep social and economic problems of peoples in places that had only recently been terra incognita for you. The Middle East is on your doorstep. Your sailors and marines spend their pay in Beirut because you choose to exercise the deterrent power of a show of force to maintain peace. Your newspapers shriek to the editorial skies because your diplomats cannot speak the languages of Laos, or Indonesia, or Ghana—for suddenly such countries have become important to you.

At the precise moment when the world has been shrunk to the size of an orange by the rapidity of transportation and communication, at the very time when a creeping contagion called communism spreads out over the face of this tiny globe, there has come the awakening of the sleeping giants all over the world—the peoples who have thrown off the shackles of alien rule and have chosen to master their own destinies.

Asia and Africa are afire with a new nationalism. This powerful force, which in a different incarnation gave Europe its bloodiest centuries and its most magnificent civilizations, can now do the same, one or the other, in the rich and vast continents peopled by human beings in the billions.

Your survival—and that of freedom itself—depends on your capacity to recognize what is happening in the world; and, having recognized the nature of the upheaval, on your ability to act with wisdom and imagination.

I do not tell you this in a critical mood. I talk to you as a true and loyal friend. I tell you this because I truly believe that the fate of every person who believes as you do, the fate of every nation committed to the cause of freedom, is bound up in the actions of the United States of America. If you should choose unwisely, if you should make a false move in the battle for men's minds and souls and bodies, if you should betray yourselves and your principles, if you should lose the cold war either on the battlefield or at the conference table, then the whole Free World will go tumbling down with you. We are all intertwined in our mutual responsibilities, and precisely because you carry the load of leadership you must take with good grace, and with deep thought, the friendly opinions of the rest of the Free World.

Your President traveled virtually from his sickbed to meet personally with the heads of 20 Latin American States. Your Vice President traipsed all over Africa shaking hands with tomorrow. Your Secretary of State has visited more than 40 countries in his search for peace and friendship. Your Senators and Congressmen also travel all over the world to get firsthand information about other countries and peoples. These are the signs of your recognition of the strange new ways in which America must show her leadership.

They are good signs, but they are essentially outward symbols. What the New World of new nations look for, even more than symbols, is evidence of American understanding, of American acceptance, of American recognition of their equality in the society of man.

And that is where the Philippines enters the picture, beyond the great tradition of intimate friendship that has been built up between our two peoples over the past half century. The fact that, in your one great adventure into colonialism, you retreated almost before you began, has been a powerful weapon in your arsenal of democracy. You came to the Philippines, you saw, but you did not conquer. Instead, you worked with us, and learned with us, and out of the relationship emerged your promise to help us achieve and assure our independence. That promise went through the purification of fire 15 years ago tonight. And in 1946 the promise came true.

That piece of history has been a tower of strength in your dealings with other colonial nations. For they recognized that America was different from the other western nations, different in that it had no need or desire to become an empire.

I believe this piece of history was one of the most important reasons why, during the past decade, the new and subtle imperialism of Communist Russia made no greater headway than it has so far. But we are familiar enough with the weaknesses of the human character to know that recollection of the past does not long survive. In the minds of the new peoples of the Eastern World, the test is not yesterday and not tomorrow, but today.

At this very moment, the nature and quality of American friendship with the Philippines is under test. The scrutiny exists among my own people, quite naturally, but it is even more acute among the billion human beings whose ultimate choice may determine the outcome of the struggle between freedom and democracy, on the one hand, and slavery, tyranny, and totalitarianism on the other.

They are asking the questions now. They are demanding the answers. And the very power of their numbers, the very strength of their strategic locations, requires that their questions be answered.

Since they are suspicious of all outsiders, injured as they have too often been by their contacts with foreigners in past generations, they do not take you on faith, as we of the Philippines have learned to do. They are waiting to see whether all the years of mutual loyalty between two friends from different worlds, the Americans and the Filipinos, can be marred by misunderstanding. They are waiting to see whether the United States will maintain an absolute respect for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines. This is fundamental. They are waiting to see whether the relationship between our two countries will continue to be that of equals or whether there will be an unwitting deterioration into a semblance of the master-slave relationship that exists between the Soviet Union and her so-called friends—whom we call, more accurately, her satellites or even her colonies.

For our part, I need not assure you that we wish nothing more and nothing less than equality. We wish this in our own behalf and in your behalf as well. The Philippines gladly chooses the title of friend and ally; it honors you as well as it honors us. We will never accept the title of colony or satellite; it would dishonor you and degrade us.

I do not believe the choice will ever have to be made. I repeat, I am confident, knowing you as I do, that no such choice will ever be made. That there are differences of opinion between us is natural and even healthy. That occasionally our tempers rise is normal. The unity of friendship, the comradeship of alliance, does not impose on you or on us the necessity to be silent, or to accept that with which we do not agree. It imposes on us—on each of us—the loyalty that comes with candor, with forthrightness, and with integrity. That is the kind of friendship

that has grown between our two peoples, and it is the only kind of friendship worth having.

The next decade will test that friendship. Because it is a strong friendship, the test will make it all the stronger. That is what I believe. I hope you believe it, too.

For I say to you that what is at stake is something even more precious than the land I love, the Philippines—and more precious than your own beloved country, the United

States. What is at stake is the very future of the human race. Only if the East and the West can truly meet on an equal footing, only if you can show your respect for the national sovereignty, the aspirations, the needs, and the problems of the nations that have just been reborn, only if you can adjust to the revolution of the 20th century, can the human race hope to achieve the liberty, the prosperity, the happiness that is the dream of civilized man.

The men who died on Bataan and Corregidor offered that which was most precious to them—their own lives—on the altar of human freedom and human friendship. We who survive have an obligation to them that cries out to be repaid. We owe them the continuation of the battle. We owe them the never-ending pledge to carry on until all the peoples of the earth see the birth of a new freedom, a new brotherhood, and a new and lasting peace.

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1957

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God, in whose merciful yet just hands are the souls of men, and whose final appraisals we who see through a glass darkly cannot discern. Help us to live and act as if each new day were the last with which we were to be entrusted, knowing that—

The busy tribes of flesh and blood  
With all their cares and fears  
Are carried downward by the flood  
And lost in following years.

While life on this earth's stage is granted us, save us from living on a small scale in a great day, and from toying with the tiny when we ought to be lured by the titanic.

Until there comes for each of us the one clear call, above all other loyalties and fealties may the ruling passion of our hearts be to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with Thee, our God.

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name.  
Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, May 6, 1957, was approved, and its reading was dispensed with.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### REPORT OF OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 8, 1957.

(A similar message was sent to the House of Representatives.)

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, late a Senator from the State of Wisconsin.

The message announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 120. An act for the relief of James F. Walsh;

S. 394. An act to waive the limitation on the time within which a Medal of Honor may be awarded to Comdr. Hugh Barr Miller, Jr., United States Navy; and

S. 998. An act to amend the act of June 4, 1953 (67 Stat. 41), and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 358. An act to increase the monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection;

H. R. 1264. An act to provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized;

H. R. 1520. An act for the relief of Mrs. Fusako Takai and Thomas Takai;

H. R. 1591. An act for the relief of the Pacific Customs Brokerage Company of Detroit, Mich.;

H. R. 1612. An act for the relief of Frances Pompa;

H. R. 1648. An act for the relief of Rachel Nethery;

H. R. 1700. An act for the relief of Western Instruments Associates;

H. R. 1758. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hertha L. Wohlmuth;

H. R. 2486. An act to authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to grant relief with respect to claims arising out of deliveries of eligible surplus feed grains on ineligible dates in connection with purchase orders under its emergency feed program;

H. R. 2493. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to permit the construction of a bridge and road across Chinco-teague National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3077. An act that the lake created by the Jim Woodruff Dam on the Apalachicola River located at the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers be known as Lake Seminole;

H. R. 3386. An act to validate overpayments of pay and allowances made to certain officers of the Army, Navy, Naval Reserve, and Air Force, while undergoing training at civilian hospitals, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3588. An act for the relief of John R. Hill;

H. R. 4193. An act to amend section 1716 of title 18, United States Code, so as to conform to the act of July 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 538-540);

H. R. 4240. An act for the relief of Cornelia S. Roberts;

H. R. 5062. An act for the relief of Albert H. Rupp;

H. R. 5220. An act for the relief of the estate of Higa Kensai;

H. R. 5807. An act to amend further and make permanent the Missing Persons Act, as amended;

H. R. 7221. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 172. Joint resolution relating to the stockpile of extra long staple cotton under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act;

H. J. Res. 287. Joint resolution permitting the Secretary of the Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the Heart Mountain division, Shoshone Federal reclamation project, Wyoming;

H. J. Res. 307. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 308. Joint resolution to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens.

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 4803. An act to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Chicagoland Commerce and Industry Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6304. An act to extend for a period of 2 years the privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad.

### HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred or placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 358. An act to increase the monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection; and

H. R. 1264. An act to provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 1520. An act for the relief of Mrs. Fusako Takai and Thomas Takai;

H. R. 1591. An act for the relief of the Pacific Customs Brokerage Co., of Detroit, Mich.;